

A NEW SPECIES OF OLIVANCILLARIA FROM URUGUAY AND BRAZIL

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Among the collections of Olividae obtained by the author in recent years for the purpose of revising the species of this family in the southwestern Atlantic, a number of lots were obtained of a form of *Olivancillaria* which, preliminarily, appeared to be young, albinistic *O. auricularia* (Lamarck). Additional specimens from the Department of Rocha, Uruguay, display constant characters, in addition to lack of pigmentation, which are of specific value in differentiating this new species from the sympatric *O. auricularia*. Some of the larger specimens of this new species have vestiges of adhered egg capsules which are ordinarily smaller than those of *auricularia*.

This new species is named in honor of Mr. Gerard W. Teague for his valuable and generous collaboration with the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural of Montevideo. This work was supported by the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas do Brazil (Inst. Ocean. Univ. Sao Paulo).

OLIVANCILLARIA TEAGUEI, new species. Pl. 8 Figs. 1,3,4,5,8

Diagnosis: Shell relatively small (21 x 10 mm.), oval-elongated, with a short spire. Color white, except for two zones of brown-olivaceous over the numerous folds of the columellar callus, and another on the inner side of the siphonal notch.

Description: Shell sub-cylindrical, surface polished, shiny, rather thin but strong. Spire very short; suture channeled, deep, and partially filled (first whorls) with materials from the callus. Apex obtuse, rounded, very small and mammillate. Four whorls. Columellar callus not very developed, rather thin, but very conspicuous, less lustrous than the rest of the shell, and extending beyond the suture. Under magnification the surface of the callus shows a punctiform surface, opaque. Aperture subtriangular, elongated and narrow, its length corresponding approximately to $\frac{4}{5}$ of the total length of the shell. Outer lip smooth, simple and sharp, slightly curved. Columella almost straight from a ventral view, with two, very weak sinuosities on the concave anterior third and one other on the lower convex third. Turning the shell clockwise, one can observe a small notch, produced by the rotation of the basal fold; above this there is a series of smaller folds (figs. 4, 5), 10 in number, parallel, and slightly slanting with respect to the columellar axis, extended over the zone limited by

the fasciole band. On the outer side of the callus, there are 4 other larger folds, running in a position almost perpendicular to the smaller ones, that is, in the same direction as the columellar axis. The fasciole band rather wide, well limited above, but without precise limits below. Color white, shiny, but on the zone of the callus and its extension rather dull, with brown-violaceous spot on the smaller, interior folds, and another on the siphonal notch. Without operculum. Radular ribbon with 90 rows of teeth; rachidian tooth tricuspidate (fig. 8).

Measurements (holotype): Length 21.0 mm. Width 10.5 mm. Aperture: length 17.5 mm., width 5.0 mm.

Holotype: Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Montevideo, Mollusks Collection No. 1238. Collected by M. Souza, January 1960. Type locality: La Coronilla, Department of Rocha, Republic of Uruguay.

Paratypes: Paratypes in the Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Montevideo (all from La Coronilla): no. 1218 (coll. E. Duarte, Mar. 1957); no. 1230 (coll. E. H. Ureta, Mar. 1959); no. 1237 (coll. M. Souza, Jan. 1960); no. 1241 (coll. F. Mane-Garzon, Feb. 1960). Paratypes in the Mus. Ocean. Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil: no. 8845 (from Chui, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, Jan. 1963).

Three paratypes in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (no. 290783). The average measurements of all specimens: 19.5 x 9.5; aperture: 15.5 x 4.5 mm.

Remarks: In some specimens, the number of horizontal folds is reduced to 8; the vertical ordinarily 4, only one specimen with 3, or the fourth is vaguely suggested. The spots on the folds are very constant, varying only in intensity and size. The spot on the siphonal notch is lacking in only one specimen of lot no. 1230. These spots are of stronger violaceous color in live specimens or for a short time after being collected; after several months the violaceous hue is less intense and more brownish. Some specimens have below the fasciole band a yellowish tinge.

Distribution: The new species is known to date from the type locality in Uruguay and from Chui, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; in shallow water on sandy bottoms, uncovered at low tide.

Comparisons: *O. teaguei* is easily separable from all other species of the genus in the region, such as *O. urceus* (Johnson, 1915), *O. contortuplicata*, *O. deshayesiana* (Carcelles, 1944; Lange de Morretes, 1949). In shape it is close to *O. auricularia* which is always more ventrose, with the outer lip stronger and very curved (more "auriculed" and reaches a larger size. In the Museum at Montevideo, a specimen from the Brazilian coast measured 67

mm., although in La Coronilla they do not exceed 50 mm. Also, the last whorl in *auricularia* is bluish, with the fasciole band and adjacent zone pale-brown, while *teaguei* is entirely white (except for the mentioned spots which are not present in *auricularia*), has an interior of violaceous-brown, is clearer on the outer lip and on the siphonal notch. *O. auricularia* (figs. 6, 7) has only 4 or 5 horizontal folds which are thick and parallel and very short above the basal fold, and has the rest of the columellar callus completely smooth. The columellar callus extends to the apex, which generally is covered by the enamel, while in *O. teaguei* the apex is free.

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THREE NEW UNIONIDS FROM ALABAMA AND FLORIDA AND A NOTE ON LAMPSILIS JONESI

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Few new species of unionids may be found in North America today. Most areas have been well explored, especially the Alabama and Tennessee River systems which still support an exceedingly rich unionid fauna. The greatly varied *Elliptio* fauna of central Florida has been well collected and many names have been applied to its forms. The streams of western Florida have not been so thoroughly worked. This statement appears to be particularly applicable to the lower Choctawhatchee, the Yellow, the lower Escambia and the Perdido Rivers. Two of the new unionids described herein are from one of these streams, the Choctawhatchee River.

ALASMIDONTA MCCORDI, new species.

Plate 9, figs. a, b.

Description. Shell medium-small in size, the type 58 mm. (about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in length, oval in outline, fairly thin in structure and inflated. Color tawny with broad and narrow rays of dark green which are strongest on the disc. Posterior slope slightly concave